and 3,52,000 tonnes in private sector. The Primary Producers in the country take their decisions in respect of prodcution of aluminium based on their commercial jugdement. Besides aluminium metal and its articles thereof are under Open General licence (OGL) of Export Import Policy. Each individual is free to do import and export of aluminium metal and articles thereof depending upon their commercial jugdement. Similarly the decision to absorb the technology is dependent on the judgement of each enterpriese.

Lignite Mining by MECL

3115. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of drilling for lignite being undertaken by the Mineral Explotation Corporation Ltd.;

(b) by when the entire work will be completed;

(e) the result obatained uptill now; and

(f) the steps being taken to boost lignite mining?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): (a) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) is engaged in the search and proving of Lignite resources in India in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Temilnadu, Pondichery, Jammu & Kashmir etc. It undertakes the geological studies, geological surveys both surface and borehole, analytical studies culminating in exploration report. It has completed several projects on behalf of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Ministry of Coal, State Public Sector Undertakings of Gujarat and Rajasthan etc. in Different states.

(a) The exploration is a continuous process.

(b) As a result of exploration taken up by MECL over 24,314.26 million tonnes of additional Lignite resources have been added to the national mineral inventory in the states of Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Pndichery, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, etc.

(c) MECL is making efforts to locate and prove several areas so that the mining cnlcrpreneurs can have the optimal choice. In that manner, MECL are boosting Lignite mining in the country.

Mineral Deposits in Bihar

3116. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(d) whether Geological Survey of India (GSI) have conducted any survey to find out the new deposits of minerals in the State of Bihar during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the names of places where mineral deposits have been found with details of the minerals and their estmated quantities therein;

(g) by when Government propose to start extracting these minerals; and

(h) whether Government propose to have any private sector participation therein?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. During recent years GSI has explored for gold, basemetals (copper, lead, zinc) apatite, rare earth element and dimension stone and coal in Bihar. The details are as follows:-

Basementals (i) hcsatu—belbathan area 0.43 million tonnes of copper lead, zinc mineralization with grade of 3.93% total metal content.

(ii) Singhbhum copper belt, Singhbhum district, Bihar.

(d) Khandandmgri area 0.5 to 0.8 million tonnes Of copper with grade between 0.6 to 1 %.

(e) Patkita - Jabalatoia area 0.2 to 0.5% copper (uneconomic).

(f) Kharswan block 0.5% copper with 5 to 6 ppm silver. Gold - Dalma volcanics, Gold values 0.46 ppm (parts per million) and stream sedimetns 555 ppb to 1200 ppb (parts per billion) Sonapet valley 0.4 million tonnes.

Babaikmdi Samjamdih area around Chandil, Ranchi a zone of 4.25 m width with gold values form 215 ppb to 3.45 ppm has been located.

Bhanjori basin Discontimouns senses of Quartz Pebble conglomerate extending for 2.5 Km. With gold values as high as 2400 ppb have

been located.

Apatite and Rare Earth Elements - Tamar Porapahar Shear Zone has analysed 2 to *5%* P205.

Dimension stone - Sectors Jhajha - Chakai Koderma - Giridhi, Daltonganj and Kumka -Dcogarh were investigated for Dimension stones.

Coal - Investigation for coal were under -taken in East Bokaro, South Karanpura Auranga and Rajmahal Group coalfields and a total of 2226 million tonne of reserves of coal were identified.

(c) The details of the minerals and their estmated quantities is given in the enclosed statement (After Indian Mineral year Book, 1990). ***(See*** below)

(d) and (e) Any exploration/exploitation agency is free to exploit the mineral reserves
after getting prospecting licence/mining lease
in accordance with the provisions of Mines &
Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act 1957 and the rules made thereunder and in the
light of the New National Mineral Policy, 1993
announced by the Government of India.

Statement

Recoverable reserves as on 1.4.1990

Mineral	Unit	Recoverable Reserves Bihar	All India
Asheslos	Million	0.04	2.29
Bnrytes	"	0.015	70.14
Bauxite	"	61.10	2525.34
Bcntonit	"	0.76	367.55
Coal	"	64371	193777.1
Chinacla	"	.14.43	986.00
Chromit	"	0.334	88.35
Copper	"	113.82	415.87
Dolomit	"	47.25	4967.46
Felspar	"	0.35	16.14
Fireclay	"	52.03	696.72
Gold	"	0.007	17.69
Granite	Thousand Cubic-Metres	90569.00	606940.00
Graphite	Million	0.52	3.11
iron Ore	-	2966.96	9602.00
(Hematit			
Iron Ore (Magneti	-	5.07	3143.00
Kyanite		0.113	2.71
Limestone		705.00	76446.00
Manganese Ore		2.30	176.48
Mica	Thousand	13.55	109.01
Pyrite	Million	52.00	91.52
Quartz/Silica Sand	"	164.49	983.53
Quartzite		317.26	365.51
Sillimanite		0.070	50.695
Talc/Steatite/ Soapstone		0.190	83.665
llmenite&Rulile (Titanium)	"	0.68	91.93
Venniculite		15.02	312.45
Phosphate (Apatite)*	Tonnes Million	2.11	13.23

Note: Besides the above minerals, conditional resources of nickel are also reported from the State. *Reserves as on 1.4.93.

Funds for basic Minimum Services

3117. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of, PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked for implementation of the Basic Minimum Services;

(b) the details of allocation made and those utilised for the purpose during the last three years. State-wise and

(c) the details of the guidelines sent to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER ALAGH): (a) and (b) The Basic Minimu Services (BMS) programme was introduced in 1996-97. Under this programme. Seven Basis Minimum Services were identified for priority attention with objective of making an all out effort for their attainment in a time bound manner. These services are; (i) 100 per cent coverage of provision in safe drinking water in rural and urban areas; (ii) 100 per cent coverage of primary health service facilities in rural and urban areas: (iii) Universalisation